ABSURDITY and BLASPHEMY

Of depretiating

MORAL VIRTUE:

A

SERMON

Preached at the WEST-CHURCH

I N

BOSTON,

June 18th. 1749.

By Lemuel Briant, A. M.

Paftor of the first Church in Braintree.

I JOHN iii. 7,8.--- Let no Man deceive you; he that doeth Righteousness is righteous .--- He that committeth Sin is of the Devil .---

I TIM. iv. 11, 12. These Things command and teach. Let no

Man despise thy Youth .--

CHAP. vi. 3, 4. If any Man teach otherwise and consent not to wholsome Words, even the Words of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, and to the Doctrine which is according to Godliness; he is proud knowing Nothing, &c.

BOSTON:

Printed by J. GREEN for D. GOOKIN, in Marlborough-Street. 1749.

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Depretiating Moral Virtue.

ISAIAH LXIV. 6.

-All our Righteousnesses are as filthy Rags. Westenels, Incited and Committee Committ



S we profess to believe (and undoubtedly are Orthodox in this Point at least) that the Scriptures are the only Rule of Faith and Manners; fo it naturally follows from this Concesfion, that it is of the last Im-

portance to every Man that expects finally to be judged by this Word, rightly to understand and and faithfully apply to practife the Truths it contains. And as those who sustain the Character of Teachers in the Christian Church, have in a special Manner the Oracles of God committed unto them, and are under special Obligations to search the Scriptures daily, to give themselves to Study, Meditation and Prayer, in order to find out the true Sense of every Passage they minister to their People; so when in the diligent Use of such Means as they are furnished with, they have made up Judgment upon the Text under Confideration, they will (if they are honest Men) with all Openness declare their Sentiments, and by the Force of right Reasoning endeavour to propagate them, wherever the Providence of God occasionally calls them, as well as in their more stated Sphere of Action.

CERTAIN it is, that the Word of God (as the best Things are liable to Corruption and the Corruption of the best is the worst) has either thro'the Weakness, Inattention and Ignorance, or more criminal Designs of its Expositors, (by some such I say,) in all Ages of the World been wretchedly abused to serve the Purposes of Error, Superstition and Vice. And perhaps nothing has had a more satal Tendency to delude the Simple and harden the Prosane, than judging of Scripture Doctrines from particular Scraps of Scripture, and from the bare jingle of Words, without attending to the general Drift and Design of the Author, and the whole Current of Inspiration as to the Point under Examination.

HENCE

HENCE it has come to pass that when Men read of God's choosing whole Nations to certain Priveleges (and those in this Life only) they have rashly concluded that particular Persons are unconditionally chosen to eternal Life hereafter .-- That when they have laid before them the Character of a very loofe and abandoned People, who by their own long practifed Wickedness, have rendered themselves the Children of Wrath, and fitted themselves for Destruction, they are induced to vilify humane Nature itself with the same vicious Character .-- That when they hear of our being faved by Grace, they conceive of it so as to destroy all moral Agency, and fet themselves down with this vain Thought, that nothing on their Part is necessary to Salvation, but if they are defigned for it, they shall irrefistably be driven into Heaven, whether they will or not .--- And if they are not, no Prayers, nor Endeavours will avail .-- And finally; when they meditate on the constant unchangeable Affection God bears to good Men, they make this groundless Inferrence from his Unchangeableness, that they are unchangeable also.

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Thus "flupified and bewildered with Sounds, without attending to the true Sense of Revelation," the pure and perfectReligion of Jesus, (which contains the most refined System of Morality the World was ever blessed with; which every where considers us as moral Agents, and suspends our whole Happiness upon our personal good Behaviour, and our patient Continuance in the Ways of Well-doing) is in many Places turned into an idle Speculation,

lation, a mysterious Faith, a senseless Superstition, and a groundless Recumbercy; and in short, every Thing but what in Fact it is, viz. a Doctrine of Sobriety, Righteousness and Piety.

THE like Delufions, and by the same Means have been introduced in judging of our spiritual State.

Some (and those not a few) are full of Hope in God. Because as they imagine he has from all Eternity, and that not only without any Reason, but in direct Opposition to the very Nature and effential Constitution of his moral Government, fet his Love upon them ---- Others you will find amufing themselves with a vain and groundless (however no Matter since 'tis a strong) Perswasion that there is no Need of their being righteous themselves, because they have the perfect Righteousness of Christ imputed unto them: But if they should happen to think any Thing is required of them, they will be fure to fix their Duty in some Thing of very cheap and easy Performance, many Degrees short of actual, and much more universal Goodness.--- As in an affected Sorrow and groaning for Sin, especially for the Sins of others they never had any Hand in, without any Reformation of themfelves. ---- Or in an high Pretense to a peculiar Spirit of Devotion and superlative Intimacy with Heaven, when perhaps in common Life, they deify their Lusts and Passions, and by their sensual, covetous and ambitious Designs evidence to all about them, this World is all the God they adore; that

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like true Saints they love it with all their Heart and Soul, seek it with all their Mind and Strength; and (let the Call of God for the support of Truth and Virtue, or relief of the Distressed be ever so loud) had rather part with their last Drop of their Heart's Blood, than one Atom of their Interest in it.—The Solemnities of aFast-Day in particular(*) your Saints that depend on their devotional Exercises not only prefer to all other Duties, but are ready to imagine they are sufficient Atonement for all their past Vices, and of greater Account to procure the Blessing of Heaven, than all the Hearthenish Morality the abominable good Works that can be preached by all your legal selfr-ighteous Men on Earth.

AND (not to forget my Text) no Passage perhaps in the whole Book of God has been more shamefully perverted to the propagating of such Libertine Notions than this I have now chosen to discourse upon. The Words, as they are commonly received, are a standing Resection on all Virtue and good Manners; the most effectual Discouragement that could be given to the Practice of Christian Morality, and consequently one of the most statal Snares that could be laid for the Souls of Men. The common Notion of them is, that the Prophet is here giving us a just and literal Description of the Righteousness of the best, while he is only confessing and lamenting the aggravated

^(*) Preached the next Sabbath after a publick Faft.

10 The Absurdity and Blasphemy

Sins of the worst of Men. From hence, this odious Character has been transferred to the moral Attainments of Men under the Gospel; and the best Righteousness of the most improved Christians hath been generally spoken of, as no better aQualification (even according to the merciful Tenour of the Gospel, and considered as the Condition of that final Happiness which is in the Hands and at the Disposal of Jesus Christ, who according to the good Pleasure of the supreme Father of all is constituted the only Mediator between God and Man) no better a Qualification, I say, even in this mediatorial and infinitely gracious Scheme, to appear before God with Acceptance, than filthy Rags are to dress and adorn the Body for a Visit to the King and Court on Earth.

But the true Sense of the Words (as I trust will appear in the Progress of this Discourse) is not, that their Righteousness would have been as filthy Rags, if they had really been a righteous People: (The sacred Writer suggests no such Thing,) But his whole Design is to shew that they had no real true Righteousness, being, as to their general Character, of a corrupt Heart and polluted Life, or as 'tis said in the former Part of the Verse, all of them as an unclean Thing.

And (not to forget my Text) no Fallage per-

IT must therefore, be a Matter of great Importance, a Design richly worth our Undertaking to deliver the Text (which is the Business of the present Discourse) from this false Gloss, this horrid Abuse that has been put upon it; and demonstrate **)**-

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to the contrary, (as may very eafily be done) that neither all, nor any part of our Righteoniness when true and genuine, fincere and universal, can possibly, consistent with Reason, Revelation, or indeed so much as common Sense, deserve this odious Character of filthy Rags. And in Prosecution of this Design; let us with honest, sincere and upright Minds; in meekness of Wisdom and in real Love to the Truth wherever we find it, attend to these three Particulars, which I shall lay down as the Ground-Work of the whole Argument.

- Ist. We will consider what was the true State and Character of this People the Prophet here speaks of, and the special Grounds of his saying (as in the Text) that all their Righteousnesses were as filthy Rags.
- ments to prove this is not nor ever was defigned to be a just Character of the personal Righteousness of truly good and holy Men.
 - IIIdly, and lastly, Point out to you some of the dangerous Consequences of admitting this Sense of the Text.
 - Ist. We are to consider what was the true State and Character of this People, &c.

WHOEVER consults not only our Context, but other Parts of this Book, will find that the People of the Jews were at this Time sunk into a B 2 wretched

weetched State of Degeneracy, even beyond their common Character, which was always, at the best, full bad enough: And in Consequence of their general extraordinary Wickedness, were under the fignal Frowns of Heaven; that the Drift and Design of the Prophet's Discourse is not to depretiate true Righteousness; not to warn them against placing any Dependance on it; but to convince them that they were utterly destitute of it, and therefore must expect God's Hand would still be ftretched out against them, unless they mended their Manners. He fays expresly in the preceeding Verse that it would have been well with them if they had been truly righteous, and attributes all their present Sufferings to the present Corruption of Manners among them. Thou meetest him that rejoiceth, and worketh Righteousness, those that remember thee in thy Ways (*): This would have been their happy Case if they had been such manner of Persons: But as it follows, Behold than art Wrath, for we have finned and a sel or hamal

THE same Character for Substance (with this in our Text) is given of them in the aft Chap. 4 Ver. &c. Ab! finful Nation, a People laden with Iniquity, a Seed of evil doers, &cc. And because their State was fo bad the Prophet received those Orders in the 58th Chap. 1st Verse, To cry aloud, and spare not; to lift up his Voice like a Trumpet, and shew this People their Transgression, and the Whonvan doublis not only our Convata but

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^(*) Verse 5. House House

House of Jacob their Sin. And for the same Reafon he expresses such a mighty Zeal against the Vices of the Times, in the 62d Chap. Ist Verse, For Zion's sake I will not hold my Peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the Righteousness thereof go forth as Brightness, and the Salvation thereof as a Lamp that burneth.

the confiant leftructions and Warnings of God's IT is true we read in this Book, of their making great Pretences to Religion, and of their Excess in the external ritual Parts of it; of their abounding in extraordinary Assemblies, offering a multitude of Sacrifices, making many and long Prayers, infomuch that the Almighty declares (fpeaking after the manner of Meh) that he was troubled and quite worried out with them. And well he might, confidering he is a Being of purer Eyes than to bebold Iniquity, for amidst all this splended Form of Godliness, they had no more true Goodness in them than the Scribes and Pharifees in our Saviour's Day on Earth; but like them were utterly averse to Duty and Obedience, and given up to the most detestable Immoralities. Their Hands were defiled with Blood, and their Tongues with Iniquity, their Lips Speak Lies, their Tongues muttered Perverseness. (‡) Yea, they persisted in transgressing, and lying against the Lord, and in departing from their God, speaking Oppression and revolt, conceiving and uttering from the Heart Words of falshood. Judgment was turned away backward, and justice

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^{(‡) 59}th Chap. 3d ver.

14 The Absurdity and Blasphemy

flood afar off: Truth was fallen in the Street, and Equity could not enter, &c. (||)

I will only add that all their crying Abominaons were committed among them under the greatest Aggravations, while they enjoyed superiour Advantages of excelling in Virtue; while they had the constant Instructions and Warnings of God's Prophets to the contrary; while God by a variety of fignal Providences both merciful and afflictive, endeavoured to engage them in their Duty and Obedience; Finally, while they themselves pretended to be the most precise People under Heaven: So that in fact they made their Religion a Cloak for their Immoralities, and imagined all was well, that they were very pious good People tho' they Lied, Stole, committed Adultery, Swore falfely, and in short, in common Life practice all manner of Villany, fo long as they could fay, (which was the common Cant of the Times,) The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord are we.

No marvel then, if this be a justRepresentation of their Case, (and whoever consults the sacred History will find them vastly worse, rather than any ways injured by this Character;) if their moral Character, I say, was at least as bad as I have represented it, no Man can wonder that the Prophet says (nor be at any loss to determine his

meaning when he fays) all their Righteousnesses were as filthy Rags. And thus much for the iff Head to shew, what was the true State, &c. And so I come

IIdly. To advance some further Arguments to prove this is not, nor ever was designed to be a just Character of the *personal* Righteousness of truly good and holy Men.

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1st. This is directly opposite to the whole current of Scripture Language. Search the Bible from the beginning to the end of it, and you will never find any the least and most imperfect Degrees of real Goodness branded with any such odious Character. But on the contrary 'tis evident to every one that reads the Scripture with Understanding, and worthy particular Remark that when the facred Writers would express to us, " the most complete Character of spotless Virtue" they make use of this very Metaphor of being cloathed with Righteousness, not as with filthy Rags, but as with a royal Robe. This Form of Speech is used by the Prophet Isaiah 61 Chap. 10 ver. Where the Robe and not the filthy Rags of a good Man's Righteoufness is compared to the Ornaments wherewith a Bridegroom decketh himself. And it is the very fameThing even univerfal Righteousness and Virtue that our Saviour means by the Wedding Garment which the Man in the Parable was destitute of when he came to the Marriage-Supper, and was therefore bound Hand and Foot and cast into outer Darkness

Darkness. And finally; in pursuance of the same Metaphor; it is worthy of special Remark St. John in the 19 Rev. 8 ver. expresly calls the personal Righteousness of the Saints, clean, white and fine Linnen. So utterly unacquainted are the Scriptures with this modern Style of filthy Rags, as applied to the Virtues of good Men, that on the contrary as we see, and shall be more convinced, the more we search the sacred Writings, they constantly speak of them under the high recommending Character, of a Robe of State, a Wedding Garment; and in a Word, the richest and best Attire, that Men of the highest Rank, and upon the grandest Occasions can put on.

ANOTHER Argument against our thinking or fpeaking thus diminutively of the Righteoufness of goodMen, is the horrid Reflection that this directly casts on all the moral Perfections of the Deity. whose Image they wear and that on this very Account that they are righteous holy Men. It is the immutable Rule of right Action that God himfelf inviolably adheres to in all his Dispensations. He is righteous in all his Ways and holy in all his Works. And this is the highest Character and greatest Felicity of all his rational Creatures to refemble him in these divine Excellencies Every good Man is faid to have put on the new Nature of right Action, and true Holiness after the Image of God. And shall we call this Righteousness (the fame for Kind as the Righteousness of God himself, and which in that infinite Perfection he enjoys it, is properly speaking the Beauty of the divine Nature:) which renders us like to God and stamps his lovely Image

on our Souls; I fay, shall we disparage this in the World by giving it the odious Name of filthy Rags? We may hereby indeed make a falfeShew of Humility, and recommend our felves to the unthinking Part of Mankind, but the Sober, and the Senfible, who can never receive any Thing for Truth only because 'tis spoken with an Air of Assurance and Godly Tone; who confider with themselves, what the Righteousness of the Saints is .--- These I say, whenever they hear personal Virtue and moral Goodness thus run down, tho' it should be done by the highest Priest on Earth, will certainly be apt to think, whatever they may fay, Master in thus speaking, ye reproach God also. Nor can this in Reason be thought a common Reslection on the Divine Being, because 'tis blaspheming of him in his dearest Attributes, and denying him the chief Glories of his Nature.

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To this I would add; that it reflects equal Difhonour on Jesus Christ the Son of God, and on
the whole Christian Scheme which he came to
set up in the World. Our Saviour was the great
Preacher of Righteousness: For this End was he
born, and on this grand Design came he into the World, to propagate Truth and Vertue
among Mankind. It is this and only this Righteousness (which some are pleased to style filtbyRags)
which he preaches up thro' the Whole of that
divine Sermon on the Mount; which contains the
Sum and Substance of his whole Doctrine, or surely
he would have never made that Application of his
Discourse in the 7th. Matth. 24. &c. Therefore
whosever

whofoever beareth these Sayings of mine and doth them, I will liken him to a wife Man that built his House on a Rock, &c. In his Life and Practice he fulfilled all Righteousness, not to excuse us from, but to fet us an Example of doing likewise. Now is that which the Son of God thought worth his coming down from Heaven to establish on Earth, that which is the Basis and in short the whole Superstructure of this his divine Religion: To recommend which to Mankind, he both lived and preached it up, and sealed the Truth of his Doctrine with his most precious Blood, shall we call this I fay, filthy Rags? God forbid! God forbid! Such a Thought should ever enter our Hearts: And if thro the Wickedness of them it should happen to steal in, let us look upon it as a greater Evil and be more follicitous to cast it out than if we were possessed with seven Devils.

In the next Place, if we view the Righteoufnesses or Vertues of real good Men in another Light, viz. as the Fruits of the holy Spirit of God, it will appear to be equally impious and abfurd, to call them filthy Rags. As it is a plain Dictate of Nature that the Maker is the Lover of Mankind, and ready to affift them all, in all proper Methods fuitable to their Make, and confistant with his moral Government in the Attainment of that Rectitude of Mind which must lay the Foundation of all true Happiness: And as the Scriptures every where speak of a gracious Influence that the Spirit of God has upon every well disposed Mind in forming it to the same Image; so the Effects 18

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ects of of his Operations which we fometimes call the Graces, and sometimes the Fruits of the Spirit are nothing else in the Language of Scripture (and properly fpeaking) but moral Virtues. The very fame Things (O shocking Thought!) that are commonly styled filthy Rags. This you will soon see to be the exactTruth of the Case if you will please to consult the 5th Chap. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, where he treats professedly on this Subject, and gives us a particular Account of the Fruits of the Spirit, see the 22d. and 23d. Verses. The Fruit of the Spirit is Love, Joy, Peace, Long-Suffering, Gentleness, Goodness, Faith, (i. e. Fidelity, Probity and Constancy.) Meekness, Temperance; against fuch there is no Law. The fame Account he gives 5th. Eph. 9th. Verse. The Fruit of the Spirit is all Righteousness, Goodness and Truth.

Now if these same Virtues that constitute the Righteousness of a good Man, and are spoken of in other Places of Scripture; (notwithstanding the concurring Influence of the Spirit of God, in the Product of them) as bis Righteousness, are also the Fruits of, and consequently of the same Nature with the Spirit that produces them; shall we not stand amazed to think with what open Contempt they are treated by a greatPart of the christian World? And that as we may commonly observe, under the highest Pretenses to the Spirit; which certainly very much aggravates the Case, as it makes the Spirit the Author of those Reproaches they cast on his Fruits and Graces. Blaspheming the miraculous

raculous Powers of the holy Ghost, was formerly called an unpardonable Sin; nor can any Reason be given (if it be done with equal Light and Malice) why Reproaching his Fruits and Virtues should be deemed less heinous or meet with a less fatal Doom.

To proceed; We needs must have an higher Opinion of the Virtues of good Men, than that of filthy Rags, if we confider the high Account God makes of them; the vast Use and Importance of them with Respect to ourselves. It is the Righteousness of the Saints that renders them amiable in God's Sight, that is the Condition of all his Favours to them, and the fole Rule he will proceed by in judging of them; and dispensing eternal Rewards to them. The Scriptures joyn with the natural Notions of our own Minds, in affirming all this in the most plain express Language imaginable. Pfalm 11. 7. The righteous Lord loveth Righteousness, and his Countenance doth behold the 15 Pfalm Beg. Lord who shall abide Upright. in thy Tabernacle, who shall dwell in thy holy Hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh Righteoufness, and speaketh the Truth in his Heart. Psalm 18. 23. &c .-- I also was upright before him, and I kept my felf from mine Iniquity. THEREFORE hath the Lord rewarded me according to my Righteousness, according to the Cleaness of my Hands, in his Eye-fight. With the Merciful thou wilt shew thy felf merciful; with an upright Man thou wilt Thew thy felf upright: With the pure thou wilt shew thy felt pure, &c. ---RIGHTEOUSNESS RIGHTEOUSNESS, the wiseMan says; tendeth to Life. This is the natural Effect and Product of it. The Work of Righteousness is Peace and Quietness here, and the Consequence of it eternal Happiness hereafter. Of this Use and Importance is the Righteousness of a good Man with Respect to himself, and without it he never could be happy in himself; nor so well on't in Heaven as on Earth, thô he had the Righteousness of every other Being in the Universe imputed to him. For 'tis demonstration; that the Foundation of final Hapiness must be laid in every ones own Mind, in a personal good Turn and Rightness of Temper, to relish cælestial Joys.

Besides these personal and private, temporal, spiritual and eternal good Effects of this Righteousness; we are assured not only from the facred Scriptures, but can demonstrate from the Nature and Reason of Things, that it is of the last Importance with Respect to the Prosperity & Happiness of Society, & that the general Good of all Mankind effentially depends upon it. It is this Righteousness (the personal Righteousness of the Saints) that Solomon fays, exalteth a Nation: It fecures the Persons, and establishes the Thrones of Princes. mates the Obedience, and draws a facred Enclofure around the Rights of Subjects. It stops the Course of divine Judgments against a People, and opens all the Stores of Heaven to supply them with, Good. And in short, both by a natural and moral Tendency, fecures the Felicity of all Societies, and if univerfally practifed, would infalliby diffuse

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22 The Absurdity and Blasphemy

diffuse a proportionable Degree of Happiness over the whole Globe.

AFTER all that has been faid of the Nature, Use, and Importance of true Righteousness, considered as the Image of God, the Substance of Christianity, the Product of the Spirit, the Ornament of great Price in the Sight of God, of particular and universal Influence on humane Happiness, in their present, and in their future eternal State. After all these recommending Characters (I say) of a truly good Man's own personal Righteousness, it would be too great a Reslection on your Understanding, to suppose there is one Man that does not see the Injustice and Wickedness, the Impiety and Blasphemy of calling this Righteousness filthy Rags. And so I come,

IIIdly, and lastly; To point out to you some of the dangerous Consequences of admitting this Sense of the Text. And 1st. Thus to depretiate the moral Vertues of true Christians, tends to prejudice the most Sensible against the Christian Profession, and confirm Men in their Insidelity.

The most rational and divine Scheme of Religion may become despicable in the Eyes of the World, by Misrepresentations. Even Christianity itself, the capable of a rational Desence, well attested by external Evidence, and when viewed in it's native Purity and Simplicity, void of all corrupt Glosses and human Additions, carrying in it the clearest internal Marks of it's divine Original;

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even this Religion, I fay, may be fo represented, as to render it ridiculous in the Opinion of sensible thinking Men. For with what Air of Infallibility soever Men may vent the Fictions of their own weak or disordered Brains for the Doctrines and Precepts of the Gospel; and tho' the greatest Abfurdities, the most palpable Nonseme; in Times of Ignorance and implicit Faith may be winked at; tho' the unthinking Multitude may be best pleased with that they understand least, and be carried away into any Scheme, that generously allows them the Practice of their Vices, tho' every Article be a downright Affront to common Sense; yea, by a few rabble charming Sounds be converted into fuch fiery Bigots, as to be ready to die in the Defence of Stupidity and Nonsense, as well as to kill (and that purely for the Glory of God) all that are so beretical and graceless as not to renounce their Reason in Complaisance to their sovereign Dictates; notwithstanding all this, I say; There always was and always will be some in the World (alas that their Number is fo few) that have Sense eno' and dare trust their own Faculties so far, as to judge in themselves what is right. That by no Arts, how fanctimonious foever, can ever be bro't to believe, (and much less profess when they don't believe) Things repugnant to the first Principles of Reason. And therefore are naturally led to conclude, That no Scheme can be right, no Doctrine from God that abates the Motives of Vertue, or discourages the Practice of any one Duty. For the Existence of God is not more certain than this; That it must be the grand Defign, the ultimate

timate View of God, in all his Dispensations, to promote the moral Rectitude and Happiness of his Crea-And exactly in Proportion to it's Tendency this Way arises the true intrinsick Value of every Revelation he gives us. But if this be Revelation and Grace, to vilify human Nature, and disparage all our Improvements in those divine Vertues wherein effentially confifts all our Glory and Felicity; If the Scriptures are used to affront human Reason, and debauch Men's Manners, and the most glorious Dispensation of the Gospel in particular, instead of teaching us to deny Ungodlinefs, and every worldly Luft, and to live foberly righteously, charitably and devoutly in this present World, be conceived of only as aScheme calculated to allow Men the Practice of their Vices here, with Impunity hereafter; If this be the Liberty and peculiar Privilege of the Saints to be discharged from their Obligations to obey their Master, and they that break his Commandments, stand fairer for his Grace, than they, who conscienciously keep them, for fear they should trust to what they do; fo far, I fay, as any take their Conceptions from fuch Corruptions of Christianity, they must necessarily be prejudiced against it .-- Thunder we ever so loud, without any previous Lightning, HE THAT BELIEVETH NOT SHALL BE DAMNED, it will fignify nothing, for they will be DAMNED before they will believe. 2dly. The loading of moral Vertue with fuch opprobious Terms, has a natural Tendency to encourage and harden wicked Men in their Vices. What can tend more to difpirit Men's Endeavours after Purity of Heart and Sanctity Sanctity of Manners, to stop their Mouths from ever putting up one Petition to Heaven for Affistance in carrying on the Work of Righteousness in them, than thus to asperse moral Vertue, as nothing worth in the Sight of God, no more than filthy Rags! It is evident to common Sense, that this must lead Men into an utter Contempt of those Things that are of infinite Importance for them to esteem and practice. Surely Men will never take much Pains for that, which will be of no Service to them when they have got it. To speak freely, I confess I never yet saw with what Face a Man can pretend to exhort others to the Practice of Righteousness, who is constantly telling them, perhaps in the same Breath, that all their Righteousnefs, when they have obtained it, will be nothing but filthy Rags. "God is already fatisfied in all " his Demands, his Law, his Honour, his rigorous " relentless Justice are all satisfied, and there is " nothing left for Man to do" but to believe this undoubtingly, and the more furely, the lessGrounds he has for it, to rely upon it, that he is righteous, and shall finally be accepted as such, tho' every Reflection he passes on himself is a standing Demonstration that he is not righteous, and his own Reason assures him, that no Being who understands his Character can look upon him any otherwise than what he is.

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[&]quot;THE Believer indeed may if he please, out of meer Generosity, add Works of Righteousness of his own", but there is no real Need of it; for his main Interest is secure without it". He is

already in fuch a State of Salvation, as that his final Happiness is as certain as if he was now in the actual Possession of it. The plain Truth of the Case is this; Either our Righteousness is of some Use and Significancy in the Affair of our Salvation, or it is not. Either it has fome Connection with, and actual Influence on our Happiness, or it is of no realNecessity as to us. If the Latter, then there is not one Word to be faid in favour of it. but the greatest Advocates for Licentiousness may be the best Friends to Christianity, and the most Vicious the highest in the Grace of God. But if the Former, then 'tis a fure Thing, that in Proportion to it's real Worth, and final Advantage, arises the Folly of those who neglect it, and the Strength of all our Arguments to recommend it to Mankind.

3dly, and laftly; The Confequences of depretiating moral Vertue are very injurious to fuch as are fincere upright Christians, in robbing of them of that divine Comfort they are the proper Heirs of, and filling their Minds with needless Fears and Scruples about their spiritual State.

THE great Rule the Scriptures lay down for Men to go by in paffing Judgment on their spiritual State, is the fincere, upright, fleady and universal Practice of Vertue. This they speak of as the only fure Rule, to which all others are reducible, as what we may with Confidence rely on, and ought to adhere to, in Opposition to all other delufive delusive Marks whatever. I John 3. 7. Let no Man deceive you: He that doth Righteousness, is righteous. Ver. 10. In this the Children of God are manifest, and the Children of the Devil: Who-soever doth not Righteousness, is not of God.

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But now if we are perswaded to think that all our Righteousnesses, when we are become sincere good Men are nothing but filthy Rags, we are naturally led to feek for some other Evidence of our good State, than what refults from our Goodness; and it being impossible to find any other to be relied on, for the Scriptures propose none but this, it necessarily follows that we must either be filled with vain Hopes and empty Joys, or else after all our vertuous Attainments we must be subjected to all the Horrors we can suppose the most vicious of Men to be exercised with. We must fear where no Fear is; And in a Word, put the Matter in the most favourable Light, we must walk to Heaven on the confines of Hell, while our Path would be smooth and easy, our Prospect serene and bright, and we should anticipate future Enjoyments in our present Hopes, if we were but allowed to think (and that while all necessary Evidences are in our Favour) that our present Condition is fafe.

THESE, to be brief, are the natural unfailing Consequences of thus depretiating the moral Vertues of good Men.——It ministers to the Growth of Infidelity, and of Vice among professed Christians, and to the great Disquiet of sincere good D 2 Christians

Christians, who are the proper Heirs of Comfort And thus I have finished what I at first proposed.

To conclude the whole Matter; I expect by this Time, some are ready to break forth---- Ah! all this directly tends to build People up in their own Righteousness --- Not one Word of Christ, nor the least Savour of true gospel soul-saving Preaching in all this Discourse.

To the first Part of which Charge, I answer----If by it's building People up in their own Righteoufness, be meant, That it recommends Hypocrify and counterfeit Vertue; that it places Religion in any external Duties separate from a corresponding good Temper within (all which Sort of Righteoutness would indeed, as to our final Acceptance with God, thro' the Mediation of Christ, be no better than filthy Rags) or, in short, in any Righteourness of our own contriving and not taught of God; in any Thing but what the Bible, from the Beginning of Genefis to the End of Revelations, makes the Substance of our present Duty, and the Condition of our future Happiness; If this, I say, be the Force of the present Objection, I have no other Answer to make, but to leave every one to judge for himself, how groundless it is.

But if by it's tending to build People up in their own Righteousness be designed, that it is any Ways calculated to encourage personal Goodness, and promote the Practice of moral and christian Vertue in the World; the least Tendency it has this 1.

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15 is this Way, I shall heartily rejoice in, and instead of being follicitous to prove the Objection groundless, my greatest Concern, upon a Review of the preceeding Discourse, is really this, that there is not more Ground for it; and that so good a Design is fo poorly ferved.

In the next Place; As to its not being preaching of Christ; the Difficulty, perhaps will entirely vanish when we come to adjust our Notions of the Thing. "To PREACH CHRIST (fays a very -" elegantWriter) is univerfally acknowledged to be " the Duty of every Christian Minister. But what "doth it mean? It is not to use his Name as a " Charm to work up our Hearers to a warm Pitch " of Enthusiasm; without any Foundation of Rea-" fon to support it .--- 'Tis not to encourage undue " and presumptuous Reliance on his Merits and In-" tercession, to the contempt of Virtue and good "Works. No: But to represent him as a Law-" giver as well as a Saviour, as a Preacher of Righ-" teousness, as one who hath given us a most no-" ble and compleat System of Morality, enforced " by the most substantial and worthy Motives" (among which I may venture to mention as one of the most powerful, The Certainty of our Forgiveness of Sins, and final Acceptance with the Father, thro' the Merits of the Son) upon the Condition of Faith, Repentance and Good-living. In a Word; " To shew that the whole Scheme of " our Redemption is a Doctrine according to God-" liness .--- And all those who decry moral Vertue, " which is the supreme Dignity of God himself,

X M. Fasters Jermon. on Acto 24, 25.

30 The Abfurdity and Blasphemy

" and inseparably connected with the Happiness " of all rational Beings, as a Thing of no Avail to-" wards obtaining the divine Favour, and the " Privileges and Rewards of Christianity, do, in " Effect (tho' I am perswaded with a contrary " Defign, even to exalt, instead of diminishing " the Honour of the Gospel) subvert the very " fundamental Principles both of natural and re-" vealed Religion". Therefore, " to explain and " press the eternal Laws of Morality by all the " peculiar Motives which the christian Religion " fuggests, and making all it's Doctrines subservi-" ent to Holiness, is beyond Comparison the most " */eful Way of preaching." ---- To preach up chiefly what Christ himself laid the chiefest Stress upon (and whether this was not moral Vertue, let every One judge from his Discourses) must certainly, in the Opinion of all fober Men, be called truly and properly, and in the best Sense, preaching of Christ.

AFTER all; tho' this Sort of Preaching is evidently conformable, both to the Design of the Gospel, and the Example of our Saviour, yet I am sensible 'tis not calculated for the general Taste of the present Age. It is not to walk in the Way of their Heart, and in the Sight of their Eyes. It may not, at present, be the Way to popular Applause, nor to priestly Favours. However, if it be the Way of Truth (and I hope this is no certain Evidence that it is not) the Way, I say, of Truth, of Honesty and Integrity, we are sure it is the Way that will endure forever. And while this Assurance

rance is fixed in a Man's Mind, tho' the afferting of it should expose him to Poverty and Contempt, and, in short, all Manner of temporal Inconveniencies, a stedfast Faith and inflexible Vertue will readily reply--- None of thele Things move me, neither count I my Life dear unto me, if so be I may finish my Course with Joy, and the Ministry which I have received of the Lord, to testify the Gospel of And both these truly great and infihis Grace. nitely important Ends, will infallibly be fecured, if we not only in Doctrine, but in Practice, inviolably Adhere to that pertinent Advice of St. Paul's to his beloved Son according to the common Faith, Titus 3. 8. This is a faithful Saying, and these Things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God, be careful to maintain good Works. THESE Things are GOOD, and PRO-FITABLE unto Men.

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race is fixed in a Men's Mind, that the Tries de de la O binavirore l'or mill se ve blim fraits and the first control of the series of the s Cocies, a Median Calin Cath miles and Winter well readily reply -- Wine of the Things more but I have particula Lang Life of an anna me, of A to Lamey graffe my Corps with May, and the Alinitry wholes The was reported of the Lord, to to the the Cap of the - Tot bes hope want speak lived LuA all source in nicely important Ends, will infall bly be recorded. lably Adhere to that pertine it Advice of ot all thanks to his beloved Son are milerto the common Hailles Times 2. S. Shis is a Low Son in rest state with later plans and AP64 and there I emily rebien have believed in 6 d, be careful to an interin god Works, Tinten Trings are 6000, and rach FITAGLE LTG ASH The second second second

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